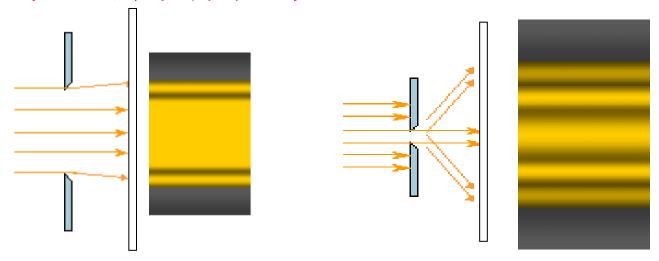
- 11-5 光的衍射
- 11-6 单缝衍射
- 11-7 圆孔衍射

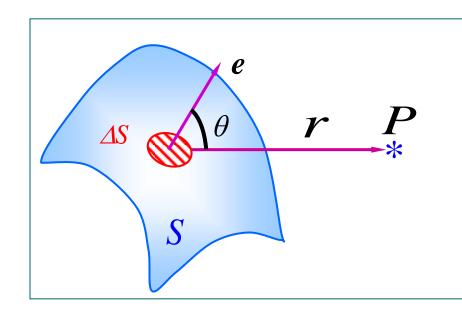
11-5 光的衍射

一光的衍射现象



光在传播过程中若遇到尺寸比光的波长 大得不多的障碍物时,光会传到障碍物的阴 影区并形成明暗变化的光强分布的现象

二 惠更斯-菲涅耳原理



S: t 时刻波阵面

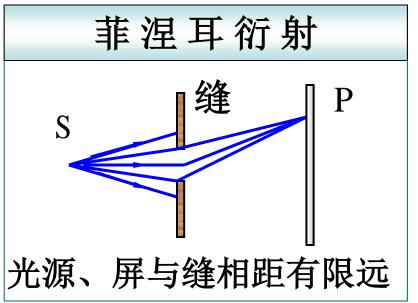
△S: 波阵面上面元

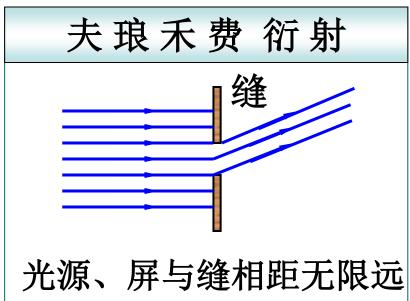
(子波波源)

子波在 P点振幅 $\propto \frac{\Delta s}{r}$ 并与 θ 有关.

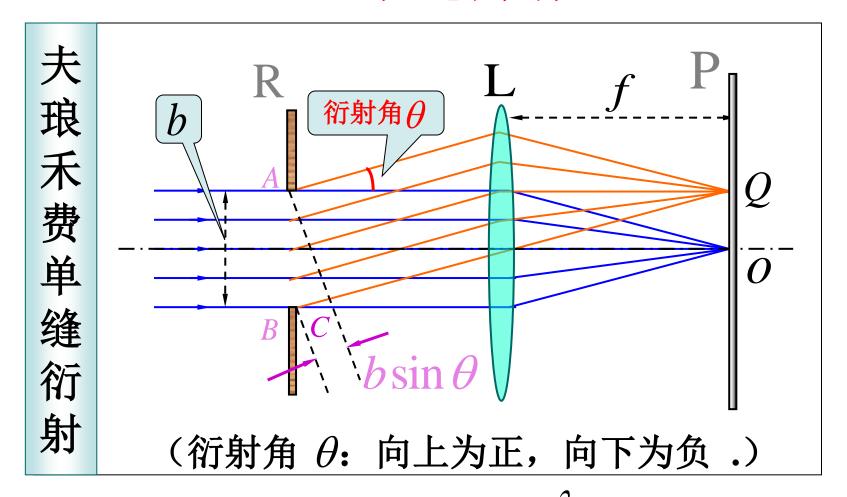
菲涅耳: 波场强度由子波相干叠加决定.

三 菲涅耳衍射和夫琅禾费衍射



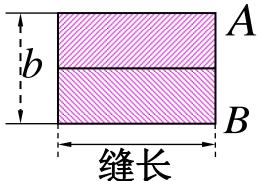


11-6 单缝衍射

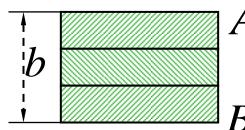


菲涅尔波带法
$$BC = b \sin \theta = \pm k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 $(k = 1, 2, 3, \Lambda)$

半波带法

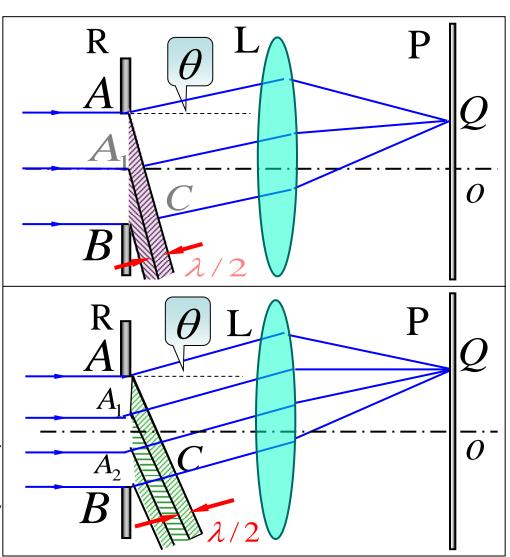


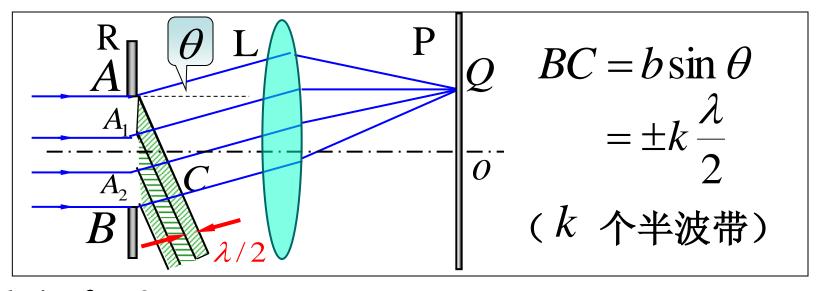
$$b\sin\theta = \pm 2k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



$$b\sin\theta = \pm(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

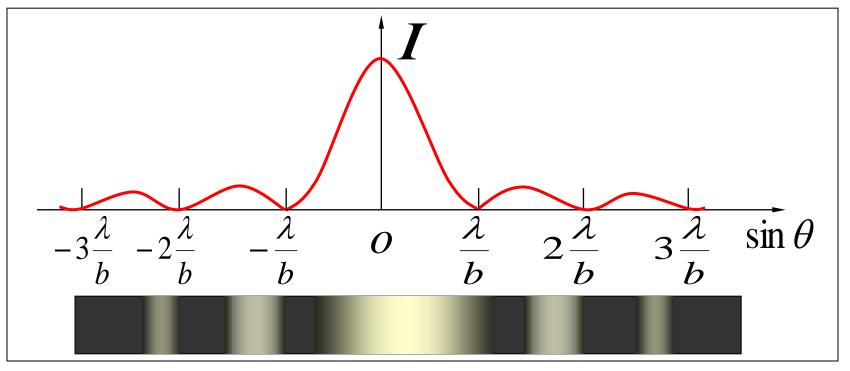
$$k = 1, 2, 3, \Lambda$$





二 光强分布

$$\begin{cases} b\sin\theta = \pm 2k\frac{\lambda}{2} = \pm k\lambda + 1 \text{ 干涉相消 (暗纹)} \\ b\sin\theta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} + \text{ 干涉加强 (明纹)} \end{cases}$$



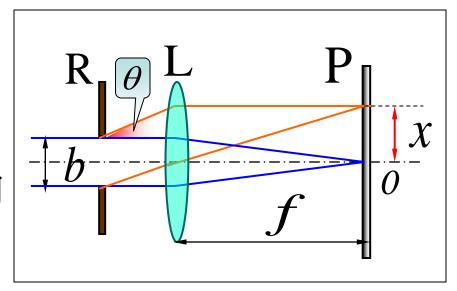
$$\sin \theta \approx \theta$$
, $x = \theta f$, $b \sin \theta \approx b \frac{x}{f}$

(1) 第一暗纹距中心的距离

$$x_1 = \theta f = \frac{\lambda}{b} f$$

第一暗纹的衍射角

$$\theta_{1} = \arcsin \frac{\lambda}{b}$$



第一暗纹的衍射角
$$\theta_1 = \arcsin \frac{\lambda}{b}$$
 $\lambda \to 0$
 $\lambda \to 0$

衍射最大

(2)中央明纹 (k=1) 的两暗纹间)

角范围
$$-\frac{\lambda}{b} < \sin \theta < \frac{\lambda}{b}$$

线范围 $-\frac{\lambda}{b} f < x < \frac{\lambda}{b} f$

中央明纹的宽度
$$l_0 = 2x_1 \approx 2\frac{\lambda}{h}f$$

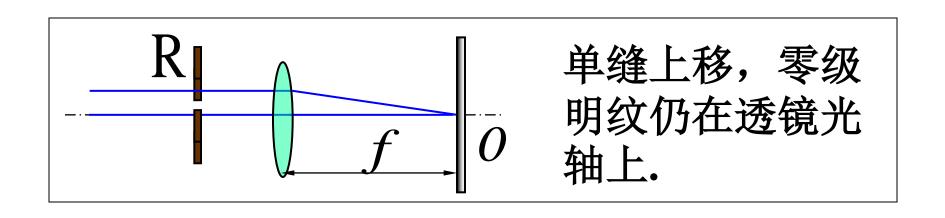
(3)条纹宽度(相邻条纹间距)

$$\begin{cases} b\sin\theta = \pm 2k\frac{\lambda}{2} = \pm k\lambda$$
 干涉相消 (暗纹)
$$b\sin\theta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 干涉加强 (明纹)

$$l = \theta_{k+1} f - \theta_k f = \frac{\lambda f}{b}$$
 除了中央明纹外
其它明纹的宽度

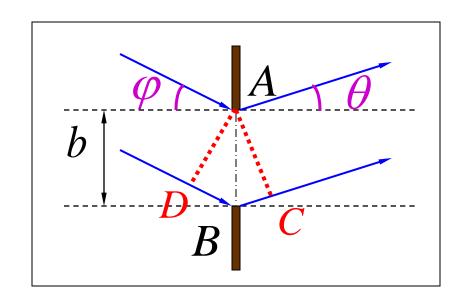
(4)单缝衍射的动态变化

◆ 单缝上下移动,根据透镜成像原理衍射图不变 .



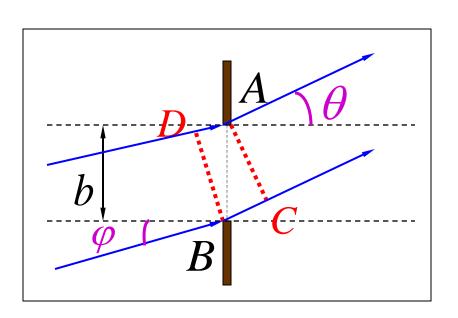
(5)入射光非垂直入射时光程差的计算

$$\Delta = DB + BC$$
$$= b(\sin \theta + \sin \varphi)$$



(中央明纹向下移动)

$$\Delta = BC - DA$$
$$= b(\sin \theta - \sin \varphi)$$



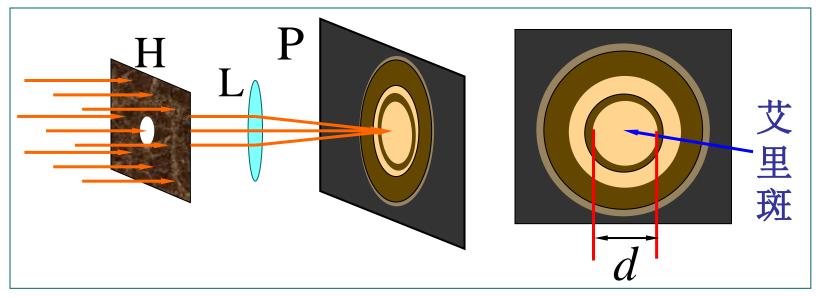
(中央明纹向上移动)

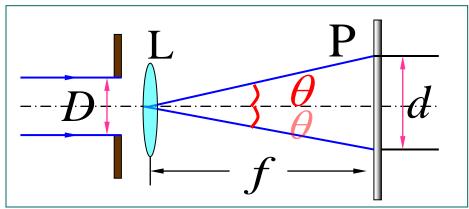
例1 一单缝,宽为b=0.1mm,缝后放有一焦距为50cm的会聚透镜,用波长 λ =546.1nm的平行光垂直照射单缝,试求位于透镜焦平面处的屏幕上中央明纹的宽度和中央明纹两侧任意两相邻暗纹中心之间的距离. 如将单缝位置作上下小距离移动,屏上衍射条纹有何变化?

解 中央明纹宽度 $\Delta x_0 = \frac{2\lambda f}{b} = 5.46 \text{mm}$ 其它明纹宽度 $\Delta x = \frac{\lambda f}{b} = 2.73 \text{mm}$

11-7 圆孔衍射

一圆孔衍射

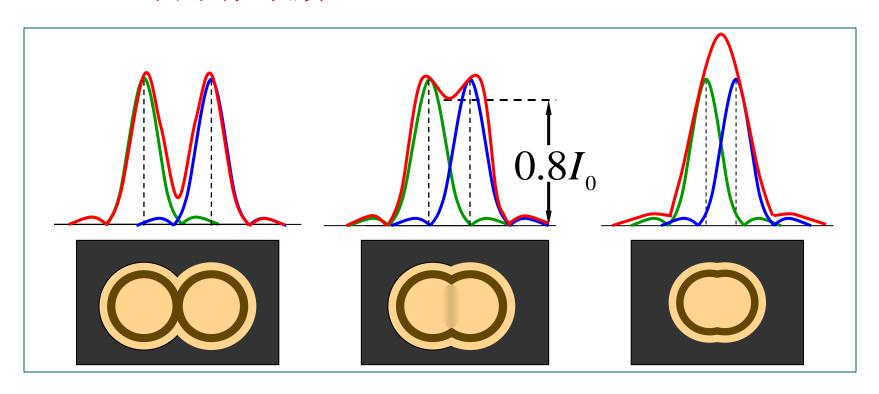




d: 艾里斑直径

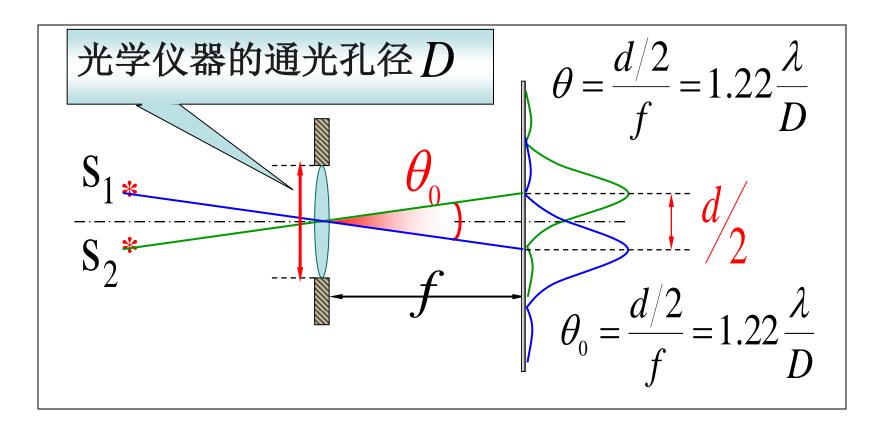
$$\theta = \frac{d/2}{f} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

二 瑞利判据



对于两个强度相等的不相干的点光源 (物点),一个点光源的衍射图样的主极 大刚好和另一点光源衍射图样的第一极小 相重合,这时两个点光源(或物点)恰为 这一光学仪器所分辨。

三 光学仪器的分辨本领



最小分辨角
$$\theta_0 = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

光学仪器分辨率 =
$$\frac{1}{\theta_0} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda} \propto D, \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

例 设人眼在正常照度下的瞳孔直径约为3 mm,而在可见光中,人眼最敏感的波长为550 nm,问

- (1)人眼的最小分辨角有多大?
- (2) 若物体放在距人眼25 cm (明视距离) 处,则两物点间距为多大时才能被分辨?

解 (1)
$$\theta_0 = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} = \frac{1.22 \times 5.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}$$

= $2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$

(2)
$$d = l\theta_0 = 25 \text{ cm} \times 2.2 \times 10^{-4}$$

= 0.005 5 cm = 0.055 mm